of income for the urban population. Many Jews enter the liberal professions (including the teaching profession) or become officials.

A network of Jewish schools was founded and maintained by the Zionist Organization, which in 1932 handed it over to the Knesseth Israel. These schools receive certain grants from the Palestine Government, and include kindergartens, elementary and secondary schools, training schools for teachers, and a Technical High School. In 1931-1932 they wore attended by 23,120 Jewish pupils. Besides, there were other Jewish schools with 11,970 pupils. In these schools all, or at least several, subjects are taught in Hebrew. The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, founded in 1925 with the aid of large contributions from American Jews, comprised in 1933 an Institute of Humanities (especially for Jewish Studies), and departments of chemistry, physics, mathematics, and biology. The National Library is incorporated with that of the University; they now contain about 260,000 volumes.

It is an achievement of Palestinian Jewry that Hebrew has become their language in Palestine. The task was not an easy one, as from a practical point of view the languages of the immigrants (Russian, Polish, German, etc.) might have been more serviceable than Hebrew, which is spoken only by a small community. But the Hebrew language was indis-

pensable as a bond of national union, and this prevailed over all practical considerations. It has thus become the native tongue of the rising generation. Since the War also the knowledge of English has naturally increased among the Palestinian Jews, who will, no doubt, like other small nations, speak one world-language besides their own tongue.

The Palestinian Jews have succeeded in organizing themselves in an elected national body, the "Knesseth Israel", which is recognized by the Government as representing them in religious, cultural, and communal affairs, and is endowed with the power to tax its members* The ultra-